CARNEGIE REIGNS OVER ALL. CARNEGIE REIGNS OVER ALL.

No sooner had Mr. Carnegie finished his demi-tasse than he jumped up from his seat and, seizing a life sized gavel, made for the little pulpit that stood over against the wall in a commanding position. There he reigned for the rest of the evening. There was a telephone hidden away from viow under the railing of the pulpit. Occasionally a bell would ring, very muffled. Mr. Carnegie would bend over and talk with the toastmaster at the Waldorf banquet, arrange to swap speakage and suggest what

arrange to swap speakers and suggest what should come next-in order.

Earl Grey, who was the first to speak after Mr. Carnagie had opened the apeconmaking with a rousing speech summing up the results of the peace congress's work, haddifficulty in our bing his embarrasement. at first and compared the spirit that animated the peace congress with the power that was turned on the lights in a Pullman

The Governor-General of Canaga told how only within the last month legislation initiated in the Canadian Commons to govern the relations between labor and its employer had already prevented four serious strikes. Such arbitration should be cessful on a larger scale among nations it works among individuals, said the

At the end of his speech Earl Grey read a telegram from the Speaker of the Se in Ottawa to the effect that on that day of the Canadian Parliament had enrolled themselves into a branch of the Interparliamentary Union. This an-

the Interparliamentary Union. This an-nouncement evoked rapturous applause. Señor Enrique Creel, the Mexican Am-basador, covered Mr. Carnegie with con-fusion by uttering in the most graceful Latin exaggeration the profound admira-tion Señor Porfirio Diaz entertained for Mr. Carnegie in particular and the American people generally. The peace father did not know whether to stand or sit still under the stream of Señor Creel's eloquence, so he compromised by doing a little of each he compromised by doing a little of each PRYCE KNEW ONE "JUST WAR."

Mr. Carnegie introduced James Bryce, and the diners rose to him. The Ambassa-

shown that war is unchristian and ungentle, but since we are in the great commercial centre of New York we must not be delicate about saying that it is also bad business When we are satisfied that war is useless how far have we got? As I look back over sixty years of my recollection I can think of only one war that was absolutely unavoidable. that was a just war. I will not mention which war that was; I will leave you to fill the gap. But we peace advocates may be a bit too

much like little white sheep who all think and who herd together, each going where the other leads without taking thought want to look out, for when war comes the sheep sometimes become the most feroclous welves. But in the last instance the cause of the outbreak of war lies in the people themselves. Don't let us forget that we have to keep a check over ourselves.

Edward Everett Hale, Samuel Compers and then Mr. Carnegie introduced President Eliot of Harvard, who urged the estab-lishment of an international publicity bureau an important factor in maintaining

tary read cables from the King of Italy, the President of Switzerland and other foreign and domestic notabilities. AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Over the half of the peace dinner held at the Waldorf-Astoria Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York and ex-president of Columbia University, presided excellently. The committee of arrangements had fixed up a programme in accordance with which two or three of the principal talkers should be able to entertain and edify the diners at each hotel. To be sure, the manager for Miss Cecilia Loftus was the first to hit on this idea and employed it with great success some years ago when Mise Loftus used to deah madly from one vaudeville theatre to another every afternoon and theatre to another every afternoon and evening. But William Jennings Bryan and the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant wed that they could do this stunt quite

as well as any actress
Before the dinner the women of the retion committee shook hands with all the guests as they gathered in the Astor Gallery. At 7 o'clock there was what the programme described as a "fanfare of trumpets" and everybody moved upon the grand ballroom in which they gathered at a score and more of tables. As they marched in the Rubinstein Club sang the "Old Netherlands Hymn of Thanks." Archbishop Ireland said grace, Oscar of the Waldorf pressed the first electric button of many and an army of waiters, even if it was a peace dinner, got busy

The ballroom was a bower of flags, and

if there was any representative of a foreign nation present who couldn't find his colors there it was because his eyesight was defeetive. It was a cosmopolitan gathering.
Mr. Kang Yung Pit, Mr. Kang Ya Wei, Mr.
Ching Huan Chang, the Rev. W. Sunn and
Mr. W. Nims were at the Chinese table, the queue wearers and the queueless mingling n terms of perfect amity.

There were several representatives of Japan and some from Mexico, while Gov. Warfield of Maryland, Sir Percy Sanderson, St. Clair McKelway, W. T. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Boas, W. Bayard Cutting, Alfred T. Boulton, Charles B. Warren, J. W. Van Cleeve, Judge Morrow, T. V. Powderly, Edward Lauterbach, Dr. David G. Allen, William McCarroll, Miss McCarroll, the Rev. Boyd Edwards and a good many others also ate. wards and a good many others also ate

With Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low at the table nearest the reading desk sat William Jen-nings Bryan, Prof. and Mrs. John Bassett Moore, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Baron Hengelmuller, Miss Secasti Callisperi, Biohard Bartholdt and the Baron d'Estourelles de Constant.

Mr. Bryan was asked if he had prepared
Mr. Bryan was asked if he had prepared that

his speech in advance and responded that he was then preparing it. He had just finished a protracted conversation with Oscar and was heard to remark nonchalantly as the major domo departed:
"Mon dieu! mon cher ami, je suis boulanger, si vous plait, champs pommes de

While the dinner was in progress printed slips conveying the remarks that Vice-President Fairbanks would have made if he had attended the peace congress were ded around the ballroom. He said he wished he could be there, but he couldn't. The slips were without money and without

GOOD WISHES FROM KINGS

Telegrams were read from various personages of Europe wishing the conference well. The King of Norway cabled:

I beg you to bring my best greetings to the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, whose work I hope may promote the great purpose of advocating the peaceful settlement of international misunderstandings, a purpose in which the Norwegian people take such a lively interest.

The King of Italy cabled:

The good things which the Arbitration and Peace Conference promises by the illustrious henefactors of humanity engaged in it should he able to bring to pass notably and speedily the realization of their highest ideals.

There was also one from Gov. Ansel of South Carolina. It said nothing about its being a protracted interval between liba-

After the band had played "The Man Behind the Gun" Seth Low called the diners to order with the remark that he supposed that man never felt so peaceful as after a good dinner. He then told that story about the Boston girl who found a man's hand in her muff. She gave him ten minutes to take it out. to take it out.

The Baron d'Estournelles de Constant thanked "Mon Cher Monsieur Seth Low" for his cordial introduction and said that there was once a man named Daniel whom a wicked king put in a den of lions and when the king saw that Daniel was smiling and happy, the man of God responded that it was because there weren't going to be any speeches after that dinner

He went on to call attention to the notable change of public sentiment regarding peace talk that had come about recently. "Five are quite favorable to this movement, or

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most of them, would have laughed at the idea that it was practicable. I never realized this change as I did yesterday when I saw the children rise so splendidly to this idea.

"Our children ten years from now will be astonished that the things that seam so humanly good to them were believed to be dreams impossible to realize. I shall go back to Europe and I shall say: 'I don't care whether you believe or not. The children do believe.'"

The Baron then referred to the great work Monsieur Andrew Carnegie had done for the cause of international peace and said that his Government had commissioned him to present to Mr. Carnegie the cross of a commander of the Legion of Honor. The Baron's announcement was cheered to the ocho. The Baron then started on his dash for the Hotel Astor to make the presentation

Prof. Huno Francke of Harvard University spoke about the part the Germans were playing in the peace movement, especially the German Emperor. [Cheers.] It will probably appear later in the Atlantic WARMEST RECEPTION FOR BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan was introduced. He got the Mr. Bryan was introduced. He got the warmest reception of the svening.

"The Peace Conference," he said, "has served at least one purpose. It has shown that the nations that keep large armies for the supposed purpose of fighting each other and maintain big fleets for the same supposed purpose are really quite good friends when they get together and have a free, outspoken expression of opinion. Many of these representatives of various nations have been slyly admitting to each other have been slyly admitting to each other lately the liking they really have for each

Mr. Bryan thought the peace conference might fittingly be closed with the words of the colored man who felt so well when his girl accepted him that he apostrophized the stars and then said: "I ain't got nothin' ag'in nobody."

Mr. Bryan went on to declare that nobody

could estimate the value of a human life and that though many might sing of the glories of war it was for them to show that the benefits of war exceeded its terrific losses.

"Who," said Mr. Bryan, "will put an estimate on the millions of lives that war has sacrificed? Who will place a monetary value on the millions more that have pased out in company the march? Where shall out in camp or on the march? Where shall we begin to estimate the value of a human life? To do this let us measure the affec-tion we bear our own children and then mul-tiply it by the number that have fallen in battle. Before the hand of a child can lift a feather weight it has drawn two hearts closer together and the prattle of its infant

tongue echoes through our lives.
"When that child grows up there is not a day that it does not make ite impression upon the world. Let us measure the value of the lives that war has left us and then we can estimate the value of those that

have been taken.
"They tell me that liberty is more precious
than life. Yes, but why take the alterna-Yes, but why take the alterna-e or death? Why not liberty and tive of life or death? Why not liberty and life? [Applause.] Is war necessary? Has God so made us that we must have so much blood letting lest we degenerate? If that is true, how often must we have it? How often must we kill lest we become effem-

No, war is not a necessity and I could not worship God with all the ardor I do if I believed that He had made my advancement depend upon my taking my brother's life. I prefer to build society upon the foundation of human brotherhood rather than upon the doctrine of hatred and ill will. God speed the day when the ties that bind us shall be so close

when the ties that bind us shall be so close that we shall see in every creature who bears the image of the Creator our brother."

Then Mr. Bryan departed to repeat his remarks in substance at the Hotel Astor.

Archbishop Ireland followed Mr. Bryan. He said that in the course of the evening he had heard the names of many mentioned, but not the name of One who had had more to do with the peace of the world than all the others, and be begged leave to pronounce the name of Him who was higher than them all—the Christ Jesus.

The Ambassador from Mexico, Don The Ambassador from Mexico, Don Enrique C. Creel, delivered the message

from President Diaz he had given at the Astor. Prof. John Bassett Moore urged the establishment of an international organization for the settlement of all disputes. Sir Robert Cranston, who is Lord Provost of Edinburgh, spoke for Ambassador Bryce. He said that if any nation should be

Bryce. He said that if any nation should lead in the peace conference it should be Great Britain. She, as the mother country of the English speaking nations, should look after her children. if the pr ference had done nothing else it had pre-pared many disciples to go forth and preach the gospel of peace. War was neither for God, for country nor for king.

The closing address was made by the
Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who looked for-

ward to a commerce that would make all nations one great combination, with law instead of war as a motto.

Withdraws Disarmament Proposal. Special Oable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 17.-Italy has withdraws her compromise proposal as regards raising the question of the limitation of armaments at the Hague conference.

P. O. CLERKS THANK M. C.'S. Who Helped Get Through the Bill Increasing Their Pay.

The clerks in the Post Office gave a dinner ast night to the Congressmen of Greater New York who helped put through a bill at the last session of Congress increasing their pay. The bill provides for automatic ncreases from \$600 to \$1,000. The Post Office employees had been striving for such a law for years.

The dinner was at Terrace Garden and the 400 clerks who attended did the best they could to show their appreciation of what the Congressmen had done for them. Each Congressman got his own share of the applause as he came in and each some how managed to come in separately. Postmaster Willcox got even more than the Congressmen

President Peter Wynne of the Post Office Clerks' Association presided at the dinner. At the end of the speechmaking Postmaster Willox on behalf of his fellow clerks pre-sented to Wynne a gold watch and chain and a diamond locket. Congressman J. and a diamond locket. Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, in speaking for the Congressmen, said that they had all felt that the cause of the Post Office clerks had been a just one and that it had had the cordial support of Speaker Cannon. Congressmen Bennet, Parsons, Fitzgerald and Goulden also made short speeche

Irving K. Taylor's House Burned. ORANGE, N. J., April 17.-The handsome residence of Irving K. Taylor of the firm of A. W. Taylor & Co. of 39 Broadway, New York, was ruined by a fire which started about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The fire burned down almost level with the second story floor before it was stopped. The house was built several years ago and was recently purchased by Mr. Taylor and is estimated to have been worth at least \$80,000. It is estimated that the loss, including contents, will approximate \$50,000.

Gov. Campbell of Texas Wants an Income Tax Law.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 17.—Governor Campbell sent a special message to the Legislature to-day in which he proposes an income tax law. He took the occasion to criticise the lobby who are seeking to prevent the enactment of any tax law. He says: "Against all of those propositions were arrayed, throughout the regular session, a bold, adroit, defiant and resource ful corporate lobby. With this lobby you have been patient and often too in

Ellen Beach Yaw, the Singer, Married, Boston, April 17.-Vere Goldthwaite. Boston lawyer, and Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, an opera singer, are on their honey-moon in the West. They were married quietly at the Hotel Somerset two weeks ago by the Rev. Mr. Beach. Even intimate friends of the lawyer were unaware of his attachment for the singer. Gold-

BRYAN STIRS PEACE CONGRESS

OLAMOROUS PLEDGE FOR UNIVERSAL AMITY.

Not What He Said but the Way He Said 18 That Took With the Great Audience at the Closing Session -D. A. R.'s Present Sliken Flags to Andrew Carnegie.

The anonymous intelligence which has been engineering the three days session of the Peace Congress bloomed best vesterday when William Jennings Bryan was chosen to make the final speech of the session and to put the capstone onto the monument of oratory which had been reared with great effort in the progress of nine sessions of that body. At the final official session of the peace devotees in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. Bryan brought the entire audience to its feet and swept every person in the great hall into a clamorous pledge for peace on earth, good will toward men.

Mr. Bryan spoke for less than half an hour and he spoke extemporaneously. There had been others who followed with more or less labor their carefully printed speeches and to them had been accorded due meed of polite applause. It was after 5 o'clock when Seth Low, the chairman of the session, announced Mr Bryan. At fifteen minutes of 8, when he had finished talking, the whole audience from stage to topmost gallery rose and shouted until the Jewish rabbi who had been selected to close the congress in prayer could only shout his invocation to those in the first three rows beyond the stage.

Mr. Bryan said nothing that had not been said before. His speech contained a review of the assorted oratorical effusions of the three days past, yet it made a stronger appeal, measured by the enthusiasm of the audience, than any that had preceded it.

The final session of the congress opened with a packed hall. There were those who could not gain admittance and no overflow meeting had been provided. When Seth Low stepped forward to open the meeting he announced that Richmond Pearson Hobson and Mrs. Helen Beach Tillotteon, representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at present in session at Washington, desired to come before the meeting to make the donation of a gift to one who had been highly instrumental in furthering the peace movement. This surprise kept the audience temporarily in suspense until the hero of the Merrimag and a woman correctly gowned in gray stepped forward and took a stand near Mr

FLAGS FOR MR. CARNEGIR.

Then Mr. Hobson said that he and Mrs. Tillottson had been delegated to come up to the peace congress and present to Mr Carnegie the two crossed peace flags that had been hanging over the back of the stage just under the illuminated legend "Peace.

The announcement made by Mr. Hobson saused a ripple of surprise, for the two great silken banners of America, set in deep gores of white satin that had been draped back of the stage across the background of white. had been supposed to be merely part of the decorations, and common knowledge had attributed their presence to Mr. Carnegie's foresight and artistic sense. The father of the peace congress was not slow in responding in fitting phrases to the presentation speech of Mr. Hobson.

He showed an admirable feeling of surprise. He said that he had not been privieged to be born under the flag of America, and that the people among whom he had been reared had denied him the right to be anything more than what his rank and station in Scottish society permitted. Mr. Carnegie swept his hand in the direction of the white rimmed flags and announced that he was proud to claim allegiance to the principles for which the Stars and Stripes stood even without the white satin border. The audience gave appreciative

After the incident of the flags was over and illuminated copies of the resolutions which the Daughters had passed to accompany the gift had been distributed among the audience, Mr. Low made a brief address of introduction to the business of the afternoon. He said that the object of the congress had been so to fill the whole world with the atmosphere of peaceful arbitration that all [governments and all men would be moved to hear the prayer of the true lovers of peace

WORK FOR US AT THE HAGUE.

* Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress from Missouri and president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, then spoke. He told what the Interparliamentary Union had done for the cause of universal peace and what yet remained to be done by the next Hague conference.

The American Government and the American people will not allow the Hague Conference to degenerate into a mere powwow for the regulation of war instead of being a congress for the nations. It may fall to

the lot of the United States to save the life of the second Hague Conference, as it helped to save the first. With all the countries of Central and South America participating, America will be a tremendous factor at The Hague, because in all measures vouchsafing peace these nations are willing and anxious to follow the lead of President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State, Eliku Root.

William W. Morrow, United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth District, followed Mr. Bartholdt to speak for the Pacific Coast He dwelt upon the legislative and judicial aspects of the peace movement, saying that there was already in existence an international law if the nations would only adhere to it.

John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State and one of the representatives of China at the coming Hague conference, discussed the merits of arbitration treaties and condoned the failure of the treaties with England and other countries to pass through the Senate two years ago. These arbitration treaties were defective, he said, in that they embraced only a limited number of cases to be arbitrated and that the proviso concerning matters concerning a nation's honor was too broad.

"It will be contended that the United States will never consent unconditionally to refer all questions concerning its honor or its vital interests to the adjudication of a foreign tribunal," said the speaker "Why not? Can we ever hope for a peaceful method of settling disputes if each nation reserves the right to decide whether or not the controversy involves its vital interests or its honor?"

speech with his eyes very close to the paper and in a monotone that got to the nerves of the audience. His topic was "Bolivar's Prophecy of International Arbitration." Patience was stretched over three-quarters of an hour while Senor Mendoza elucidated

"What's the matter with railroad owner-ship?" yelled one enthusiast and Mr. Bryan

represent no government and are free to express our views. When a man speaks for millions he must be more cautious than when he speaks for himself. Here in a pioneer organization we can express freely our pioneer ideas." Then he said:

You must not complain if you hear what some of your foreign guests say about the conditions that exist at home, and if their expressions are not those of the people whom they represent. What difference is it if the who live in the country of Bolivar have not risen to the ideals of Bolivar? What does it matter if the German delegate reports conditions in his country which may no be up to his ideals?

nation, yet we need not be surprised if the representative of Germany says that the Emperor is not a war lord. Other nations may be surprised at the fact that we have doubled our army and increased our nav by one-half within the last ten years: yet we are not surprised when we hear that our President is spoken of the world round as the greatest peacemaker of the time and our nation is credited with being the greates advocate of peace in the world. This seem to present an inconsistency, but inconsistency will fade away when we get the broader view of things.

The speaker went on to say that the Christian faith was the most abiding in the world because it made life an unending struggle for better things, with no limitalive in the ideal but work in the real, Mr Bryan said, the delegates to the congress should not be disappointed if they should discover that some of the hopes for peace that they entertained could not be realized within the life of the present generation. Mr. Bryan pleaded for the harmonizing of all opinions among the peace within the life.

Mr. Bryan pleaded for the harmonizing of all opinions among the peace workers.

"One of the things I hope to see in the Hague conference," he said, "is the making of money contraband. I want to see that body so fix it that the financiers of a country cannot wax fat over the misfortunes of another country. other country. Again, I believe that the Hague court should be established on such a firm footing that it can meet at all times

"If this country does nothing else at the Hague conference. I am glad it has the courage through this congress to express itself on the principle that the taking of a human life shall not be begun until the world shall have been informed of the high crime for which that person's life is forfeited."

PEACE TALK BOILED DOWN

To a Set of Resolutions After Much Wrang ling Over Ideas.

Señor Diego Mendoza, introduced as former Minister of Colombia to the United States and ex-president of the Republican University of Colombia, read his very long

ENTER BRYAN TO CHERRS.

in the course of this speech Mr. Bryan entered the building and his way to the stage was marked by sporadic cheering from enthusiasts in the audience who did not carry their peace convictions into practical politics. When Senor Mendoza had included and Seth Lew introduced Mr. finished and Seth Low introduced Mr. Bryan as "the leader in thought whom a great many people follow" there was an outburst of cheering that continued until Mr. Bryan stepped forward and held up

"I enjoy being with you to participate in this peace conference," said Mr. Bryan, swinging his shoulders around to lean heavily on the reading desk, "because we

We have heard that Germany is a military

to consider questions that may be brought before it.

The delegates to the peace congress from thirty-six States met in general conference in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning

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to evolve from the oratory of eight sessions a general platform in the shape of a set of resolutions which should represent the solid achievement of the congress and which should be submitted to the American delegates to the Hague conference for their guidance and advice. After three hours of talk and some spirited exchange of acute pleasantries between several of the delegates the batch of thirty-odd resolutions which had been submitted by various pure

When Dr. Benjamin Trueblood, chairman of the resolutions committee, took the floor at half past 10 o'clock he announced that the labors of his committee had been made arduous by the well meaning but somewhat scattered efforts of the delegates to embody in resolutions their ideas of what a peace congress ought to advocate. Dr. Trueblood read a list of the various resolutions which had been thrown out in committee as being inadequate or beside

peace delegates to the resolutions committee

was weeded out to one and that was passed

the mark. One person submitted a constitution for the government of the United States of the World, a ponderous document doubtless of great erudition, but, as the committee thought, hardly commensurate with the limited scope of the present congress's aims. Then there was a resolution recommending that every nation in Christendom set up statues of Christ along their boundaries to typify the good feeling that should always remain unbroken between them. The Armenian Relief Association had submitted a special plea in behalf of the Armenians and the Congo Association submitted one calling attention to the iniquities of King Leopold.

"We want to have every delegate believe that we have paid the highest regard to his resolutions," said Dr. Trueblood, "but we cannot publish or act upon them all."

BELVA LOCKWOOD INTERRUPTS.

Richard Bartholdt spoke upon the merits of the resolution that the committee had finally drafted and presented to the considcration of the delegates. Dr. Henry Mc-Cracken and Samuel J. Barrows each occupied several minutes. Dr. Trueblood was about to recognize another speaker when Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who said she was a practising lawyer in Washington and that she came as the representative and that she came as the representative of the International Peace Union of Berne. and several other corporate bodies, rose in her seat in the front row and demanded loudly if anybody else besides those sitting on the platform was to have a chance to speak. "We don't want the platform to run this meeting," she said with some agreeity.

while the chairman was mollifying Mrs.
Lockwood a special delivery messenger brought in a letter addressed to the reporters at Carnegie Hall. The reporters did not care to break into the business of the conference by submitting the letter to the secretary and so buried it in the waste paper on the floor; but it was considered that the epistle had some bearing on the deliberations of the congress. The letter

The Bible predicts that when the great Beast with the seven and sometimes sight heads shall rise out of the sea the Judgment Day will have come, but the great Beast has arose out of the sea already and now confronts the world in the form of the United States of America.

Head and king are (1) the President, (2) Congress, (3) the Supreme Court, (4) the Church, (5) the press, (6) your economic bosses. (7) your political bosses, and (8) head and body of the Beast, the people who some time take the bit in their teeth and become the king themselves. BRNJAMIN JOHN, Card 2191 I. M. U. N. A.

Rabbi Levy, one of those sitting on the platform, was recognized by the chairman. The rabbi talked passionately of the peace of the world, and when he said that the image of Christ should stand as the mark of eternal brotherhood there were loud cheers. Just as the rabbi was illustrating a point by telling a funny story, Prof. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, who was also sitting on the platform, stood up and

haven't time to tell stories here. move that the gentleman sit down," the professor.
"Neither by ridicule nor by interruptions nor by warlike demonstrations in any form will I be made to sit down," replied Rabbi Levy turning toward the German professor

Levy turning toward the German professor with a very red face. "I will not be switched off the subject of peace by any man."

The rabbi continued his speech for some minutes longer. Then when he started to take his seat Prof. Richard made a move to go off the stage. The rabbi stopped him and talked with him earnestly for a few minutes. Then together and hand in hand the two came down to the edge of the stage.

"This is to demonstrate a streng with the stage."

of the stage.
"This is to demonstrate a strong manifestation of peace," said Rabbi Levy, and the crowd cheered.
When Mrs. Belva Lockwood was recognized she turned to the audience

"I must turn my back on the stage, which aeems to be running things to-day," she said. "But I prefer to speak to the common people." Then she read her little set of resolutions. They were not passed up to the stage, but she allowed the reporters

to read them.

William Jennings Bryan spoke briefly in favor of the resolution presented for acceptance by the delegates. About five other speakers followed him, then the resolution was put to a vote and accepted unanimously. The resolutions follow:

The Resolutions.

Whereas the nations, through the application of scientific invention and discovery to intercommunication and travel, hav become members of one body, closely united and interdependent, with common com-mercial, industrial, intellectual and moral interests, and war in any part of the world immediately affects both materially and morally other parts, and undisturbed peace has become the necessary condition of the prosperity, well being and orderly progress of human society; and

Whereas the Hague conference of 1899 made a great and unexpected advance toward the establishment of peace, by the creation of a permanent court of arbitration for the judicial settlement of international disputes; and Whereas the said court of arbitration

having adjusted four controversies, in which nearly all the prominent Powers were participants, has become a fixed and wel recognized means of settling international disputes, though its operation is only vol Whereas the principle of internationa

commissions of inquiry, provided for in

the Hague convention, has proved itself one of great practical efficient, as illustrated in the Anglo-Russian North Sea crisis; and Whereas more than forty treaties of obligatory arbitration between nations, two and two, have been concluded, stipulating reference to the Hague court for five years of all disputes of a judicial order and those arising in the interpretation of treaties; and Whereas public opinion in favor of the pacific settlement of controversies has made extraordinary advance since the first Hague conference, and, as recently declared by the British Prime Minister, "has attained a practical potency and a moral authority

undreamt of in 1899"; and Whereas, the States of the western hemisphere, through the action of the third Pan-American Congress and the reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics, have reached what is virtually a permanent union destined henceforth to wield a mighty influence in behalf of permanent peace.

Whereas the first Hague conference, though it failed to solve the question of reduction of armaments, for which it was primarily called, unanimously recommended to the Powers the serious study of the problem with the view of relieving the people of the vast burdens imposed upon them by rivalry

Resolved, By the National Arbitration and Peace Copgress held in New York city, April

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14 to 17, 1907, composed of delegates from thirty-five States, that the Government of the United States be requested, through its representatives to the second Hague conference o urge upon that body the formation of a more permanent and more comprehensive International Union for the regular purpose of insuring the efficient cooperation of the naions in the development and application of international law and the maintenance of the

eace of the world Resolved, That, to this end, it is the judgment of this congress that the Governments should provide that the Hague conference shall herefter be a permanent institution, with representatives from all the nations, meeting periodically for the regular and systematic consideration of the international problems constantly arising in the intercourse of the nations, and that we invite our Government o instruct its delegates to the coming conerence to secure, if possible, action in this direction:

Resolved. That as a logical sequence of the

first Hague conference, the Hague court should be open to all the nations of the world;

Resolved, That a general treaty of arbitration for ratification by all the nations should be drafted by the coming conference, providing for the reference to the Hague court of international disputes which may hereafter rise, which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy: Resolved. That the congress records its indorsement of the resolution adopted by the Inter-parliamentary Union at its conference tween nations which it may not be possible convention, the disputing parties before resorting to force shall always invoke the services of an international commission of in-

quiry, or the mediation of one or more friendly Powers; Resolved, That our Government be requested to urge upon the coming Hague conference the adoption of the proposition. long advocated by our country, to extend to private property at sea the same immunity

property on land: Resolved. That the time has arrived for decided action toward the limitation of the burincreased since 1899, and the Government of and urged to instruct its delegates to the oming Hague conference to support with the full weight of our national influence the proposition of the British Government as anounced by the Prime Minister to have, if possible, the subject of armaments con-

sidered by the conference Resolved. That the congress highly appreciates the eminent services of President Roosevelt in bringing the Hague court into uccessful operation, in exercising his ffices for restoring peace between Russia and Japan, in preventing, in cooperation with Mexico, a threatened war in Central America. and in initiating, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, the assembling of a econd international peace conference at The Hague. It congratulates him upon the eception of the Nobel prize as a just recognition of his efficient services for peace Resolved, That the distinguished services

the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, to the cause of international peace and good will during his recept visits to the South American capitals and to Canada be accorded the grateful recognition of this congress:

Resolved. That we thank the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Banner-man, for the noble stand which he has taken favor of a settled policy of peace among

the nations and of a limitation and reduction

of the military and naval burdens now weighing upon the world: Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent by a committee of this congress, to be appointed by the president of the congress, to President Roosevelt, to Secretary Root and to each of the United States delegates to the forthcoming Hague conference

Form Interparliamentary Union and Send Message to Earl Grey. OTTAWA, April 17.- A telegram announce ng that a Canadian peace union had been formed will reach Earl Grey in New York. Two hundred members of the House of Com-mons and the Senate met this morning here

CANADIANS FAVOR PEACE.

mons and the Senate met this morning here
and formed a branch of the Interparliamentary Union

The meeting was called by Senator Dandurand, who was elected chairman. Sufficient signatures were obtained and a telegram was to be sent to Earl Grey which
said that each had signed this declaration:

The undersigned regarding with him to be sent to the sent to t The undersigned, regarding with satisfaction the success that has attended the interparliamentary conferences since the forma-tion of the Interparliamentary Union and in the belief that the meeting together from year to year of members of various parlia-

ments is a practical step in the direction of

international peace, gives his adhesion to the

movement and promises to assist in its de-

BRAINS are BUILT by the kind of food material in

Grape-Nuts

Made of wheat and barley by a

"THERE'S A REASON"

SEA SICKNESS PREVENTED

CAR NAUSEA PREVENTED HAS NEVER FAILED BRUSH'S REMEDY

For Sea Stekness (Elixir Prophylactic Guaranteed Perfectly Harmless. At all Druggists, \$1.00 a bottle.

Kent's Rotary
KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES

EWIS & CONGER

MARRIED. ENSCHEL-KERR.-On April 16, by the Rev W. M. Grosvener, Ruth, daughter of Mr. aud Mrs. Harrison D. Kerr, to Charles Relaad

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

OCKWOOD-BARTHOLOW .- On April 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, West Orange, N. J., Relen, daughter of Mrs. J. M. C. Bartholow, to Herbert W. Lockwood of Glen Ridge, N. J. YALL—HESS.—On Wednesday. April 17. at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Lina Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Leon Hess, to Herbert J. Lyall.

DIED. DAWES.—At Englewood, N. J., Tuesday evening, April 16, 1907, Christine Weemore, wife of Henry Franklin Dawes and daughter of Jacob 3. and Mary L. Wetmore.

Funeral services at her late residence, Johasen av., Englewood, N. J., on Friday, April 10. at 11:15 A. M. ALLOCK .- Died fourth month, seventeenth day at his residence, Queens, L. I., Valentine R. Hallock, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services, seventh day, at 2 P. M. Car-riages will meet trains at Queens, leaving L. I. City and Flatbush av. at 1 P. M. Interment

at convenience of family. HARDY.—On April 16, 1907, Albert B. Hardy, at his residence, 219 West 104th st. Solemn mass of requiem on Thursday, April 18, 1907, at 9:30 A. M., at Church of the Ascension. 107th st. near Broadway. Interment private. HELLER.-At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April

Funeral services will be held at her late home. No. 115 Clinton av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 18, at 2:30 P. M NES-On Wednesday, April 17, 1907, at the residence of her uncle, Thomas F. Rowland, 329 Madison ave., New York city, Carolina Rowland Jones, widow of Winthrop Sargent Jones and daughter of the late Frederick L. lostwick of New Haven, Conn.

Funeral services at 329 Madison ave., New York

16, 1907, Annie J., widow of Frederick Heller,

city, on Friday, April 19, at 2:15 P. M. Burial at Greenwood Cemetery. ONES .- On April 15, at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, Salome M., widow of J. Wyman Jones. Funeral services will be held at 2930 Prospect av., Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, April 18 IALLEN .- On Tuesday. April 16, 1907, at the residence of his brother, 389 McDonough st., the Rev. John J. Mallen, LL. D., of the Church

of Our Lady of Victory, Throop av. and McDon ough st., Brooklyn. emn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of Victory on Fr April 19, at 10 A. M. Divine office at 9:50. reverend clergy, relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Markham, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity parish, West 92d st., near Columbus av., on Thursday, April 18, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. MOUNTAIN.-At East Orange, N. J., April 16, 1907, Frederick Mountain. Services will be held at his late residence, 113 North Walnut st., on Thursday evening. April

MARKHAM.—On Monday evening, April 15, 1907;

at the Hotel Latham, New York, Frank C.

of the family SEVINS. Suddenly, on April 16, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Millard Polhemus, 221 West 57th st., Francis Lathrop Nevins, sep of tag Funeral private.

18, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience

ASCAL -At Parts, France, January 30. Ann Eliza Townsend, wife of Emile Pascal and daughter of Catherine Bronson Townsend and the late John J. Townsend. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st. and 6th av. at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 20, 1305 TEVENS .- On Tuesday, April 18, 1907. At residence, 148 East 18th st., Phoebe Llove Stevens, aged 89 years, widow of Dr. Alexan

der H. Stevens and daughter of the late dolon Nelson Lloyd of Lloyds Neck, L. I. Funeral from the Church of the Ascension av. and 10th st., at 10 A. M. Friday, April Relatives and friends are invited to atten WASHBURN.-On Wednesday, April 17. the residence of his daughter. Mrs. Maxwell, 78 Eighth av. Brooklyn, Horatte

Puneral private. WHEELER .- Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 17, 1907, Augustus L., beloved husband of M. Funeral and interment at Chicago, little WOOD.-Suddenly, of pneumonia, on The

Leonard Washburn, aged 84 years and 6 months.

April 16. Elizabeth Laird, widow of James Funeral services at her late residence. If Month Morris Park West, on Friday, April 19, at 16 30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment pri-

vate in Greenwood.